# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1824. [NO. 190.

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BY PHILO WHITE,
*Publisher of the Laws of the United States.*

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.


## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of January, 1824.—A—Silas Alexander, Wallace Alexander, Wm. Alexander 2, Robert Allen, Maj. Thos. J. Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Miss Dorcas Alexander 2, Elam. Alexander 2. B—James Byram, jr. Allison Berryhill, John Brown, John Barnett, Robert Barnett, Josiah Brown, Wm. R. Barkville, Abner Brooks, James Boyce, Wm. Bodkin, John J. Barnhart, Horace G. Brown, Thos. Briggs. C—Rev. David Carson 3, Miss Susan M. G. Clark, George Cathey, D. F. Caldwell, Hugh Carr, Jesse Clarke, Wm. Houie, Robert Caldwell. D—Maj. Andrew Dunn, Mary Dunn, John Daw 2, James Dinkins, Esq. F—Samuel Farr. G—John Ginnans, Harvey Goodwin. H—Uriah Helme, Elizabeth E. Howarth, Jonathan Harris, George W. Houston, Capt. Laird Harris, Henry Hunter. J—Phill Johnston, John Jones, Samuel Jamison. K—James Kirk. L—Wm. Lucky, John Little, Jane Lees, Wm. Lees, Wm. Laing. M—John M'Quay, M'Gill Matthews, Wm. M'Coy, Wm. M'Comb, Eli M'Call, Elihu M'Cracken, Smith Miller, Andw. M'Cain, Thos. Mahon, Daniel M'Leod, Daniel M'Lean, Thos. M'Cord, John Mackennon, jr. Rev. Thos. Mason, Capt. M'Kinley, Alexander M'Rae. N—John Neely, James Navy, Samuel Neil. O—John Osborne, John H. Orr 2, Nathan Orr, James T. J. Orr, Edwin J. Osborne. P—Thos. Polk, John Irwin & Co. Nathan S. Prather, Wm. Parks, Wm. Pyron, Michael Polk, Joseph J. Perviance, Samuel Porter, Charles Polk, James Pope. R—Martha Rodgers, Mably Roue. S—Alexander Spears, Capt. Wm. Scott, John Sudderth, Thomas & John Spencer. T—Benjamin F. Taylor, Wm. *M.* Todd, Matthew Talbot. W—Doct. Wm. White, Linus Willcox, Rev. Wm. Wilson, James Wright, Thomas W. Wilson, George Wilson.

it90* WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, the 1st of January, 1824. John Allison, Benjamin Alexander. B—Samuel F. Bain, David Bradford, Elizabeth Benson. C—Robert Campbell, Peter Coble. D—Jonathan Davis, James Dorten. E—Paul Earnhart. F—Christopher Fries, Catharine Furr. G—Robt. Glass. H—Mary Huie, Polly Hill, Eli Huneycut, Jonathan Hartsel, Nelly Hudson, Dempsey Huneycut, Isabella Hunt, Doct. Moses S. Harris, Green Holdbrooks, Houston Harris, Doct. H. P. Harris, Margt. E. Harris. K—John Klutts, Wm. Kenvy, Col. D. Karr. L—John Locke, Jacob Lyerly. M—Margt. M'Cachran, Joseph M'Clelland, James M'Calebs, Rev. E. J. Morrison, John S. M'Calebs, George Manuel, And. M'Credy. N—George Northern. P—Walter F. Pharr, Robert Pickens 2, Phifer & M'Ree, James E. Pugh, John F. Phifer 2, Thomas Passinger. R—James Ross, John Reed, Joseph W. Rogers, Jane Russel, David Reese, Moses Rogers, John Richie. S—Elizabeth Sides, John Sossaman, Hartwell Spain, John Shae, Wm. Stansel, Alex. Scott, Wm. M. Stinson, Martin Shive, William Scott. T—Needom Thompson. W—Ira West, James Welch, John W. Weddington. Y—James Young.

it90* DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

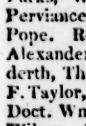
## House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, *Sen.*

*Salisbury, Dec.* 2, 1823. 83

## House for Sale.



I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

*Salisbury, March* 8, 1823.—'46tf

## A bond advertised.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a bond entered into by myself and Williamson Harris, who was my security, payable to Elizabeth Murphy, twelve months after date, and dated the 1st day of January, 1824, for five hundred and sixty dollars. The said bond being given for certain slaves warranted sound and healthy, and believed by me at the time to be so, but which slaves have since been found to have been unsound and unhealthy at the time of sale. The said Elizabeth Murphy having refused to deliver up said bond and to take back the slaves, I am determined not to pay the said bond or any part thereof.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD.

*Rowan county, Jan.* 19, 1824. 89*

## Beer and Cider.

I HAVE on hand, a large supply of *BEER* and *Cider*, of an excellent quality, which I will retail at a moderate price. My *brewery* is now in complete operation; and any person wishing to get either a large or small quantity, can be accommodated at *any* time, as a constant supply will be kept on hand. I now have beer pronounced by competent judges to be superior, in richness and flavor, to any ever drank in the town of Salisbury.

A premium of five dollars has been offered by an agricultural society in the state of Indiana, for the best specimen (not less than 30 gallons) of *Malt Liquor* made in the county. Now all the *premium* I crave, is, that a small portion of the vast sum paid for *spirituous* liquors, may be given to me for my *malt* liquor.

*Beer* is such a wholesome and nutritious beverage, and so grateful to the human palate, that it is believed, could it once be made a *fashionable* drink, it would, in a great measure, supersede the excessive use of such vast quantities of that dephlegmated liquor, which is the primary cause of so much social affliction and moral depravity in our country.

People in the adjacent towns, and surrounding country, wishing to procure good beer, will please to write to the subscriber, and their orders shall be punctually attended to; and the beer put up in good barrels, or otherwise, as directed. THOMAS HOLMES.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 12, 1824. it90

## ANDREWS AND JONES'
NORTH-CAROLINA
## *FEMALE ACADEMY.*

THIS Institution, which during the present year has been located in *Williamsborough*, will open in OXFORD, on the first Monday in February next. The principals have been induced to a change of residence, with a view to a permanent establishment where the premises will comfortably accommodate their pupils; and they have altered the time of commencing the scholastic year, for the convenience, and at the general request, of their patrons.

The pupils are instructed in *Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography, Mythology, History, Belles-lettres, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Astronomy.*

The terms of board, washing and tuition, in all the above branches, are Sixty Dollars per session, *payable in advance.* Music, vocal and instrumental, Thirty Dollars per session. Drawing and Painting, Twenty Dollars per session. Dancing is also taught by a competent master.

The first session will end early in July, the second in December, when the only vacation in the year takes place. *New scholars* pay from the time of their arrival only.

The system of education is in all the departments *radical:* by the aid of an excellent apparatus, the truths of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Astronomy, are experimentally illustrated, and are thus rendered objects of sense. There are six teachers constantly engaged; three excellent Piano Fortes, are employed in the musical department, and the models of Drawing and Painting, are numerous and good.

No expenditures are allowed, but such as are authorized by parents and guardians; and the principals are determined strictly to enforce the rule prohibiting finery in dress; in summer, coloured cotton dresses, and in winter, worsted stuffs, will be worn by all the young ladies.

All the pupils will board with the principals, who pay strict attention to their health, their manners and their morals. The public and private offices of devotion are regularly observed, whilst every thing sectarian is carefully avoided.

Each pupil is expected to bring a coverlid, a pair of sheets, blankets and towels, for her own use, otherwise an extra charge of $2 50 per session will be made.

☞ When payment in advance cannot be made, approved bonds will in all instances be exacted.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, } *Principals.*
THOMAS P. JONES, }

*Oxford, Granville Co. Dec.* 1823. 4t90

## Buck Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and his country friends, that he has taken the extensive *Tavern*, corner of King and George-streets, sign of the *Buck*, (lately occupied by Mrs. M'Donald) which he intends to open about the 15th October, as a

## House of Entertainment.

The premises this summer have been greatly improved, and enlarged with thirty new lodging Rooms, a large and airy Stable upon the most improved plan. And from his experience in this line of business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Suffice it to say, his Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulation of his house, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who desire good order.

SUPREY CHISHOLME,
*Late of Chester Court-House.*

*Charleston, Sept.* 22. 6t91

## New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

*Dry Goods,* *Cutlery, and*
*Hard-Ware,* *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

*Salisbury, Aug.* 16, 1823. 68

## Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

## Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

## Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,
AND
## *Cheap Wholesale Store.*

*Office at* CHERAW, }
*Dec.* 22, 1823. }

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

## 130 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days.—Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, covenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a *Wholesale Store*, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hhds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Maderia and other Wines, (some 7 years old;) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut Saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Prying pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Roram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; Shoes in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in crates; 20 barrels train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron Ploughs, —the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffil Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

*Cheraw, Dec.* 22, 1823. t96*

*.* Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

## Education.

THE trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C. have succeeded in procuring another Principal Teacher to supply the place of the Rev. John Mushat, viz: Mr. *Allen D. Metcalf*, a graduate of Hamden Sydney College, Va. who is recommended by Dr. Cushing, the President of said College, as a man of unexceptionable moral character, and eminently qualified to teach in our best public schools, and under whom the exercises of said Academy have commenced.

Boarding can be had in the village and its vicinity, on reasonable terms. The prices of tuition are as follows, viz: For teaching the dead Languages and higher branches of science, $10 per session; for English tuition, viz: reading, writing and arithmetic, $5 per session.

From the healthy situation of this Academy, the moral and industrious character of the citizens of the village and its vicinity, together with the eminent qualifications of the teacher, it is believed to be an eligible place for the education of youth; and which the Trustees hope will be patronized by an enlightened public.

By order of the board of trustees.

it91 JACOB FORNEY, *Sec'y.*

## Tin Ware Factory.

*EDWARD M. BRONSON*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just received a new supply of

## *Sheet Iron and Tin Plate,*

and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of *Tin Ware*, manufactured in the strongest manner, and will be able to sell on as low terms, at Retail, as can be purchased in the State, for cash only. Also,

## *Sheet-Iron Stoves,*

made of the best materials, and on the shortest notice. N. B. Tin Gutters and Pipes for houses, made and put up, on the shortest notice, and warranted.

*Charlotte, N. C. Jan.* 6, 1824. it90

## Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream: fool-cap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

## A Pamphlet,

ON the subject of the Presidential Election, addressed to the citizens of North-Carolina, is for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price ten cents.

## THE GREEKS.

The following is the correspondence between Mr. Adams, our Secretary of State, and Mr. Lauriottis, the envoy of the provisional government of Greece. [The letter of Mr. Lauriottis to Mr. Adams, was written after he had had a conversation with Mr. Rush, our Minister to G. Britain; it was communicated through his hands.]

*Andreas Lauriottis, Envoy of the Provisional Government of Greece, to the Honorable John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State to the United States of America.*

SIR: I feel no slight emotion, while, in behalf of Greece, my country, struggling for independence and liberty, I address myself to the United States of America.

The independence for which we combat, you have achieved. The liberty to which we look, with anxious solicitude, you have obtained, and consolidated in peace and in glory.

Yet Greece, Old Greece, the seat of early civilization and freedom, stretches out her hands, imploring, to a land which sprung into being, (as it were,) ages after her own lustre had been extinguished; and ventures to hope, that the youngest and most vigorous sons of liberty will regard, with no common sympathy, the efforts of the descendants of the heir and the elder born, whose precepts and whose example have served—though insufficient hitherto, for our complete regeneration—to regenerate half a world.

I know, sir, that the sympathies of the generous people of the United States have been extensively directed towards us; and, since I have reached this country, an interview with their Minister, Mr. Rush, has served to convince me, more strongly, how great their claim is on our gratitude and our affection. May I hope that some means may be found to communicate these our feelings, of which I am so proud to be the organ? We will venture to rely on their friendship; we would look to their individual, if not to their national co-operation. Every, the slightest assistance, under present circumstances, will aid the progress of the great work of liberty; and if, standing, as we have stood, alone and unsupported, with every thing opposed to us, and nothing to encourage us but patriotism, enthusiasm, and, sometimes, even despair: if thus we have gone forward, liberating our provinces, one after another, and subduing every force which has been directed against us, what may we not do with the assistance for which we venture to appeal to the generous and the free?

Precipitated by circumstances, into that struggle for independence which, ever since the domination of our cruel and wreckless tyrants, had never ceased to be the object of our vows and prayers, we have, by the blessing of God, freed a considerable part of Greece from the ruthless invaders. The Peloponnessus, Etolia, Carmania, Attica, Phocida, Bœotia, and the isands of the Archipelago and Candia, are nearly all free. The armies and the fleets which have been sent against us have been subdued by the valour of our troops and our marine. Meanwhile, we have organized a government, founded upon popular suffrages; and you will probably have seen how closely our organic law assimilates to that constitution under which your nation so happily and so securely lives.

I have been sent here by the government of Greece, to obtain assistance in our determined enterprize, on which we, like you, have staked our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; and I believe my journey has not been wholly without success. I should have been wanting to my duty, had I not addressed you; supplicating the earliest display of your amicable purposes; entreating that diplomatic relations may be established between us; communicating the most earnest desire of my government, that we may be allowed to call you allies as well as friends; and stating that we shall rejoice to enter upon the discussions which may lead to immediate and advantageous treaties, and to receive as to expedite diplomatic agents without delay. Both at Madrid and at Lisbon I have been received with great kindness by the American representative, and am pleased to record the expression of my gratitude.

Though fortunately you are so far removed, and raised so much above the narrow politics of Europe, as to be little influenced by the vicissitudes, I venture to believe that Mr. Rush will explain to you the changes which have taken place, and are still in action around us, in our favor; and I conclude, rejoicing in the hope that North America and Greece may be united in the bonds of long-enduring and unbroken concord; and have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant,

ANDR. LAURIOTTIS.

*London, February* 20, 1823.

## MR. ADAMS TO MR. LAURIOTTIS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, 18th August,* 1823.

SIR: A copy of the letter which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the 20th of February last, has been transmitted to me by the minister of the United States at London; and has received the deliberate consideration of the President of the United States.

The sentiments with which he has witnessed the struggles of your countrymen for their national emancipation and independence, had been made manifest to the world in a public message to the Congress of the United States. They are cordially felt by the people of this Union; who, sympathising with the cause of freedom and independence, wherever its standard is unfurled, behold with peculiar interest the display of Grecian energy in defence of Grecian liberties, and the association of heroic exertions, at the present time, with the proudest glories of former ages, in the land of Epaminondas and of Philopœmon.

But while cheering with their best wishes the cause of the Greeks, the United States are forbidden, by the duties of our situation, from taking part in the war, to which their relation is that of neutrality. At peace themselves with all the world, their established policy, and the obligations of the laws of nations, preclude them from becoming voluntary auxiliaries to a cause which would involve them in war.

If, in the progress of events, the Greeks should be enabled to establish and organize themselves as an independent nation, the United States will be among the first to welcome them, in that capacity, into the general family; to establish diplomatic and commercial relations with them, suited to the mutual interests of the two countries, and to recognize, with special satisfaction, their constituted state in the character of a sister republic.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ANDREAS LAURIOTTIS,
*Envoy of the provisional government of the Greeks, London.*

*Messrs. JEFFERSON and ADAMS.*

The execrable publication of the Cunningham correspondence with Mr. Adams has drawn forth a pretty lengthy letter from Mr. Jefferson dated Monticello, Oct. 12, 1823, to Mr. Adams, which is published in the Boston Patriot of the 24th inst. The following extracts will shew the sentiments of the writer:

*Alexandria Herald.*

"I wrote this letter, as due to a friendship, co-eval with our government, and now attempted to be poisoned, when too late in life to be replaced by new affections."

"Were there no other motive, than that of indignation against the author of this outrage on private confidence; whose shafts seem to have been aimed at yourself, more particularly; this would make it the duty of every honorable mind to disappoint that aim, by opposing to its impression, a seven fold shield of apathy and insensibility. With me, however, no such armor is needed."

Mr. J. magnanimously concludes with the following paragraph:

"Be assured, my dear sir, that I am incapable of receiving the slightest impression, from the effort now made, to plant thorns on the pillow of age, worth and wisdom, and to sow tares between friends who have been such for near half a century. Beseeching you then not to suffer your mind to be disquieted by this wicked attempt to poison its peace, and praying you to throw it by among the things which have never happened, I add sincere assurances of my unabated and constant attachment, friendship and respect." THO: JEFFERSON.

## MILITIA.

The following statement of the number of persons now *liable* to do military duty in the different States of the Union, is extracted from the Congressional Reports:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 37,042 | Georgia | 29,661 |
| N. Hampshire | 28,792 | Alabama | 11,281 |
| Massachusetts | 53,908 | Louisiana | 10,189 |
| Vermont | 23,975 | Mississippi | 5,291 |
| R. Island | 8,942 | Tennessee | 36,146 |
| Connecticut | 22,671 | Kentucky | 63,589 |
| New-York | 125,037 | Ohio | 92,826 |
| New-Jersey | 39,588 | Indiana | 14,990 |
| Pennsylvania | 154,398 | Missouri | 1,773 |
| Delaware | 7,461 | Michigan | 1,503 |
| Maryland | 32,189 | District of Columbia | 2,252 |
| Virginia | 94,525 | | |
| N. Carolina | 41,874 | | |
| S. Carolina | 28,220 | Total | 968,851 |

Among the bills reported in the Kentucky Legislature, during its present session, is one for the benefit of Matthew Harper—"a cripple, with *twenty* children. The bill allows him to retail spirits without a license."

*Kentucky Reporter.*

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

*Jan.* 9.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of publishing, with the index to the laws, a statement of the acts, parts of acts, and joint resolutions, of a public nature, which are limited in their duration, specifying the time or contingency by which their duration is limited; was again read, and agreed to.

Mr. Seymour submitted a resolution, authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to employ an additional Clerk in his office, in the place of the principal Clerk, during his indisposition.

*Jan.* 12.—Mr. Lanman, from the committee on Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to authorize the Postmaster General to discontinue any post route, the proceeds of which do not exceed —— per centum of the expenses thereof. The bill was read and passed to a 2d reading.

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill explanatory of an act, entitled an act for the relief of the officers volunteers, and other persons engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians; accompanied by a detailed report on the subject, which report was ordered to be printed, and the bill twice read.

*Jan.* 13.—Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of sundry persons concerned in the manufacture of iron, praying an increase of the duty on imported iron.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Jan.* 8.—Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States in the year 1824; which was committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. McLane from the same committee, reported a bill authorizing the creation of a stock, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the award of the commissioners under the treaty with Spain of 23d Feb. 1819.

*Jan.* 9.—Mr. McLane, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the executors of John B. Mebane to collect certain arrears of tax in the county of Chatham, and State of North-Carolina, which was twice read and committed.

*Jan.* 12.—A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:

*To the House of Representatives of the U. States:*

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of Dec. 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent; and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned; I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good. JAMES MONROE.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the instruction of Midshipmen, and other warrant officers of the Navy, in the intervals of public service, in nautical science, practical navigation, and marine tactics.

Mr. Mitchell, of Md. offered the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, that distinguished champion of our freedom and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our Revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood, and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving: Wherefore,

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country; and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.

"*And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships."

*Jan.* 13.—The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kent in the chair, on the bill making a partial appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824, (for the compensation of Senators and Representatives,) which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day.

*Vermont.*—There is in the State of Vermont, 27 cotton and woollen factories, 13 paper mills, 286 fulling mills, 250 carding machines, 380 grain mills, 380 physicians, 224 lawyers, 235 churches, 1575 school houses, and about 150 *distilleries!!*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 8.

Papers from Gibraltar to the 26th November, have been received in this city. They are destitute of important news—containing merely details of the surrender of the different fortresses lately held by the Patriots, and long-winded accounts of the "*glorious* and *ardently-wished-for* entrance" of Ferdinand and his legitimate brood into the Spanish capital—not forgetting all the fine things his Majesty said in answer to Pozzi di Borgo, (the ambassador of the Emperor Alexander,) who congratulated him, in the name of his master, on his restoration to despotic sway. Nor is it forgotten, how his Most Catholic Majesty, to reward the autocrat's servant for his kindness, conferred upon Pozzi di Borgo the Order of the Golden Fleece; and how Ferdinand, with his own most sacred hands, decorated him with the insignia of that order—and many other things, "too tedious to mention," equally worthy of the "petticoat embroiderer" of Spain. We are also informed of the unspeakable joy of the inhabitants of Majorca, on the re-establishment among them of the old order of things; and we see a practical proof of Ferdinand's great affection for his subjects, in the expulsion from Madrid of one hundred and thirty-five officers of the late Constitutional army, seventeen Deputies, six Ministers, three civil Governors, and one State Counsellor, and many others—convincing testimony, this, that he will "bury in oblivion" the political *faults* of the great mass of his subjects—as he *said* he would, in one of his proclamations. Under date of Berne, Oct. 29, we observe that the Kings of Portugal and Spain, not having enough of "faithful" men in their kingdoms to guard their precious carcasses, have sent a request to Switzerland for a troop of soldiers; but the prudent Swiss, not being too well satisfied that they would receive regular pay, would not grant the boon, till a member of the Holy Alliance gave bonds for the payment of the mercenaries' allowance.—*Patriot.*

*LATEST FROM EUROPE.*

CHARLESTON, JAN. 14.

The ship Perfect, capt. Prince, arrived last evening in 35 days from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 6th, and London papers to the 4th ultimo. Their contents are not very important. Those articles of most interest are inserted this morning. *Courier.*

The Cotton Market, we are sorry to observe, has suffered a still further depression.

The King of England visited Drury Lane Theatre on the 3d Dec. The throng is said to have been prodigious. Not a seat could be obtained, at an early hour in the morning; and the men who opened the pit doors, had their lives insured, it is said, at the expense of the Theatre.

Several of the Paris papers have announced the election of General Jackson as President of the United States!!!

It is stated that both the Mussulmans and the Greeks wish that their contest was at an end. Negropont, Bœotia and Attica do not furnish the Turkish treasury with more than a million and a half piastres, and it costs four millions annually to keep them in subjection.

Morillo has not the least influence in Spain, and Abisbal has been refused permission to return to that country.

General Mina was received in Plymouth with the most enthusiastic applause. On getting into his carriage, the horses were taken out, and it was dragged by the populace, amidst the loudest huzzas, and cries of "Mina forever," "Brave Mina," through the town to the Royal Hotel. No fewer than 8000 persons assembled on the occasion.

PROFANE SWEARING.

A case has recently occurred in this city, which seems to call for the attention of our magistrates, if not for legislative interference. A man, while before an Alderman, in his office, swore fifty profane oaths. The magistrate fined him, agreeably to an act of the assembly, thirty-three dollars and fifty cents, which, not being able to pay, he was committed to prison for *twelve hundred* hours. The prisoner was brought before Chief Justice Tilghman, on a Habeas Corpus. It appearing on examination of the magistrate, that the defendant had been convicted, on the oath of the Informer, to whom one half of the penalty is given by law, the Chief Justice discharged him, on the ground that the informer was an interested witness. *Dem. Press.*

*Steamboat Accident*—The Steamboat William Lowndes, while on her passage from Charleston to Hamburg, was burnt to the water's edge, and sunk. She caught fire when about forty miles from the latter place, and as there was an alarm of powder being on board, the passengers barely had time to escape with what clothes they had on. The loss is serious, being not much short of 100,000 dollars. The boat was not insured.

Lord Byron has in the press a new drama, called the Deformed Transformed. Cantos 12, 13, and 14, of Don Juan, are also announced.

The following is a circular of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania to their constituents, announcing their sentiments in opposition to a congressional *caucus*:

*To the Democratic Republican Citizens of Pennsylvania.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The relation which subsists between the constituent and the representative must always be a sufficient apology for any communication upon matters of public interest which either may deem proper to make to the other; and it is at all times desirable, in the exercise of functions growing out of these relations, that a free interchange of opinion, and full opportunity of examining the whole ground, should be had previously to a decision upon any question of magnitude and difficulty. Influenced by these considerations, we beg leave to invite your attention to some important facts and circumstances, as well as principles, involved in the proposition to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, to succeed the venerable patriot who now fills that distinguished station. You are no doubt aware, that, from the period of the second election of Mr. Jefferson, down to the first election of Mr. Monroe in 1816, the nomination of the successful candidates for this high office has been made by what is called a Congressional Caucus, composed of the Republican members of Congress, and that these nominations were made by the *consent of the Republican Party throughout the nation*; but the events which took place in 1816, at the *last caucus nomination!* together with the subsequent discussions, have excited a strong apprehension, among the Republican party in a majority of the States, that the voice of the people may be misrepresented in such a meeting.

We do not propose to inquire whether that apprehension is so well founded as to justify, *on that ground*, an abandonment of this mode of nomination at the present time. It is sufficient for us to understand that the *will of the people is the highest political authority*, and that this maxim applies in its full force, as well to the organization of party associations necessary to the public welfare, as to the establishment of general political compacts. Whatever mode of nomination, therefore, receives the general assent and approbation of a party throughout the nation, although there may be some obvious defect in its forms, may properly be regarded as the declaration of the popular will of that party, and entitled to be respected as such; but when any mode of nomination ceases not only to meet the general approbation of those who of right may participate in it, but eventually becomes *unacceptable to a majority of them*, it would be contrary to every principle of Republican policy to maintain the practice; it would be nothing less than permitting a minority to make a nomination which was to bind a majority who had no participation in it. Such a procedure is so far from being entitled to the appellation of a Republican measure, that it partakes of all the essential characteristics of aristocracy. Guided by these views, which we have no doubt are in perfect accordance with our political principles, we have carefully inquired into, and deliberately considered, as far as we are able, all the circumstances that ought to govern our conduct in relation to the nomination, at this time, of Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States by a Congressional Caucus.

In the first place, we have reason to believe, that owing to the influence of public opinion in a majority of electoral votes, the representatives in Congress from those states considering themselves as forbidden to take any part in the proceedings of a Congressional Caucus: and, in the second place, that any nomination so made would be resisted by the republicans in all the states which are opposed in principle to the mode. From which it is evident, first, that the representation in any Caucus which could now be convened, would not only be more defective than the representation of the republican party in Congress, but must consist of a small minority of that representation, incomplete as it is: And, secondly, that any nomination made by a majority of the republican representatives in Congress, being essentially an aristocratic attempt of a few to control the many, unsupported by any usage or expression of public opinion to give it sanction, would have no claim to confidence, form no rallying point of union, but inevitably tend to produce incurable dissensions in the republican party throughout the nation, which might injuriously affect the permanent interests of our country.

In addition to these considerations, there is one more immediately connected with the interests of Pennsylvania, which has not been without considerable weight in our deliberations upon the propriety of pledging ourselves to abide the decision of any *partial meeting* of members of Congress that might attempt a nomination. The assemblage of such a meeting being unauthorized by the whole republican party, would neither attempt nor desire to exercise any control over its proceedings, which, thus exempted from proper responsibility, would be left to chance, uninfluenced by the salutary restraints of public opinion, and the candidate selected might happen to be one whose views of national policy were the most opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania; and if we were to attend such a meeting, although such a candidate were nominated by a majority of but a single vote, we should, according to the usage of these cases, become pledged to support him though in opposition to the united voice of our constituents. We should be wholly at a loss, in such an event, to find any excuse for having taken a step so adverse to your interest, and so incompatible with the obligation which your confidence has imposed on us. We have, therefore, after the most mature consideration, concluded, that whether we regard the preservation of the republican party by a strict adherence to the fundamental principles of republican policy, or the great interests of the American nation, or the more immediate interests of Pennsylvania, it is equally inexpedient and improper for us at this time, as republican representatives of Pennsylvania, to attend any partial meeting or Caucus of members of Congress to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

And in order that you may be fully informed upon this subject, in time to devise some mode of nomination that might be generally acquiesced in, we have, in obedience to a sense of duty to those by whose suffrage we hold our seats in Congress, deemed it proper to make the avowal of our determination, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Thomas Patterson,* | *John Tod,* |
| *Daniel Udree,* | *Thos. J. Rogers,* |
| *George Plumer,* | *Robert Harris,* |
| *John Findlay,* | *James Wilson,* |
| *John Brown,* | *Samuel M'Kean,* |
| *S. D. Ingham,* | *D. H. Miller,* |
| *Patrick Farrelly,* | *Wm. Findlay.* |

Washington, January 6, 1824.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a democratic member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated *Washington, Jan.* 6, 1824.

"I send you the circular of the greater number of the democratic part of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, to their constituents, explaining the reasons for the course they have determined to pursue, in relation to a Caucus for the nomination of President. You are aware that there are twenty democratic members belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation in both houses, 14 of whom have signed the circular. Of the remaining six, who have not signed, *two* express their concurrence in the views stated in the circular, and have preferred to communicate the same information to their constituents in a different way. *Three* others are unqualifiedly opposed to attending any caucus whatever, unless specially instructed by their constituents; and *one* is not known to have expressed any opinion on the subject; so that, with the exception of one, you see that the democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania are united against a caucus, under existing circumstances.

"I give you a list of the states, with the number of members from each, who are generally understood here to be for and against a caucus:

| | *For a Caucus.* | *Against a Caucus.* |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 2 | 7 |
| New-Hampshire | | 8 |
| Massachusetts | | 15 |
| Rhode-Island | | 4 |
| Connecticut | | 8 |
| Vermont | | 7 |
| New-York | 21 | 15 |
| New-Jersey | 1 | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 27 |
| Delaware | 1 | Senators vacant. |
| Maryland | 4 | 7 |
| Virginia | 15 | 9 |
| North-Carolina | 10 | 5 |
| South-Carolina | | 11 |
| Georgia | 9 | |
| Kentucky | | 14 |
| Tennessee | | 11 |
| Ohio | 3 | 13 |
| Lonisiana | one Senator vacant. | 4 |
| Mississippi | | 3 |
| Indiana | | 5 |
| Illinois | 1 | 2 |
| Alabama | | 5 |
| Missouri | | 3 |
| | 68 | 190 |

*One hundred and ninety* members are against a caucus, and only sixty-eight for that measure.

I have put down the whole number of members, including federalists, because it is difficult in some states to ascertain the difference, and because when they are ascertained, the proportion for and against a caucus is not materially different from the above. None of the twenty republican members of Pennsylvania would go into a caucus with the sixty-eight. It would only swell their number to 88; but the voice of the *twenty*, the voice of Pennsylvania, would have no weight in the decision of such a caucus, and they would come out of it bound hand and foot, perhaps, to vote for the man of all others whom Pennsylvania least approves."

NORFOLK, JAN. 8.

The ship Cyrus sailed on the 4th inst. from City Point, Virginia, for the coast of Africa, with 125 free blacks for the colony at Messurado, established as an asylum for those free negroes in the U. States who may wish to settle in the land of their forefathers.


# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1824.


*Bank Dividends.*—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of three per cent. and the Bank of Newbern a dividend of four per cent. for the last half year.

The bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last half year; subject, however, to a deduction of one and a quarter, for the bonus of the State.

The Legislature of New-York met in Albany, on the 6th inst.; Richard Goodell was almost unanimously elected Speaker of the lower house, after having declared he had the highest regard for the talents and services of Mr. Clay to the Presidency. The Governor, in his message, has shown a determined venfooted hostility to a measure which was almost unanimously called for by the people, to wit: changing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President—taking it from the Legislature, and giving it to the *people*. A bill was immediately introduced, however, for that purpose; and letters from New-York speak confidently of its passing. And if the privilege of electing Electors is once given to the *people* of that great state, her 36 votes will most assuredly be given to Mr. *Calhoun*.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn from the Newbern Sentinel, that *William S. Blackledge*, Esq. has consented, in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, to be placed on the People's Ticket, for Elector, in that district.

We also learn from the Raleigh Star, that *Josiah Crudup*, Esq. of Wake, and *James Mebane*, Esq. of Orange, have been designated by the citizens of their respective districts, as candidates to be run on the People's Ticket, for the appointment of Electors.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

We invite the attention of our readers to the circular letter of 14 of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, to their constituents, on the subject of a *congressional caucus*; as also the extract of a letter, which follows it, from a member of Congress, to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette. From this letter it will be seen that out of our fifteen members in Congress, *ten* are for going into *caucus*, to relieve the people from the trouble of electing a President. The five that are opposed to meeting in caucus, we learn to be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Macon, | Dr. Vance, and |
| Gov. Branch, | Mr. Gatlin. |
| Judge Mangum, | |

Letters from Washington state, that since the decision of the contested election between *Wilson* and *Adams*, a majority of the New-York delegation are opposed to going into caucus. So that Virginia, Georgia, and North-Carolina, are the only States in the Union, a majority of whose members of Congress are favorable to holding a caucus.

*"VIRGINIA" must be heard!*

In the debate which took place in the Virginia House of Delegates, on the resolutions offered by Mr. Tyler, *in favor* of a caucus, that gentleman delivers himself as follows:

"When, sir, did Virginia speak—when did she declare her sentiments, and was not listened to? *Virginia*, when she speaks, *will* be heard, and attended to."

The eloquent gentleman then declares that New-York (ah! and no doubt North-Carolina too) only *waits* for Virginia to move....."to *follow her example*, and tread in her steps!"

Now whether there is such a thing as *Virginia influence*, or not, we will leave to those who have so lustily denied it, to decide; but the above arrogant language is certainly "proof positive" that the Virginia politicians *believe* they have a controlling influence in the other States.

RADICALISM *squinting at* MONARCHY!

A bill was introduced into the Georgia Legislature, during its late session, in order to give the election of Electors of President to the people. This proposition was opposed, tooth and nail, by the partizans of Wm. H. Crawford. Mr. *Thomas*, one of the most active friends of the radical candidate, in opposition to the bill, exclaimed in the following language:

"Shall we throw back to the people all the rights and privileges which they have delegated to *us*? Will gentlemen, in their rage for improvement, plunge us into *absolute democracy*? This is a state of things I do not wish to see. That government is *best* which is mixed; made up of *aristocracy*, MONARCHY, and democracy!"

*Provided*, nevertheless, that Wm. H. Crawford is to be intrusted with the *monarchical* part of the government.

WHOLESOME REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

It gives us peculiar satisfaction, at this juncture of affairs, when the effervescence of political discussion is so apt to destroy the temperament of one's mind, to present our readers with the following truly orthodox republican sentiments, which we have taken the liberty to extract from the circular of Col. Tho. G. Polk, a member from Mecklenburg county, in the House of Commons of the last General Assembly of this State. If such genuine American principles were to actuate all our public servants, "we, the people," might sit contentedly down, while our delegated agents were faith-

fully conducting the "affairs of State" in our behalf; but *ambition* is so deeply rooted in the human heart, that man is prompted by it to aspire to power, by the most unhallowed means. The only way, therefore for a free people to preserve their liberties is by making themselves acquainted with the landmarks of their rights, and vigilantly watching every movement of those they put in power, that may tend towards an encroachment of those rights.

*Extract from Col. Polk's circular:*

"Some few days previous to the adjournment of the session, the friends of Mr. Crawford assembled in *Caucus*, and selected a ticket, who are pledged to support his election for the Presidency. [illegible] power can never confer right, and this *right* I have ever supposed belonged to the *people* themselves; and that any attempt to rob them of the invaluable privilege, either *directly* or *indirectly*, was a violation of the true spirit of the Constitution, and repugnant to the genius of our government. If the right of nominating a President is quietly surrendered by the *people* into the hands of a *caucus*, where will the usurpation cease? Not, I venture to assert, until one encroachment so rapidly succeeds another, as will leave to our country but the shadow of a Republican government. It is one of the first principles of the constitution under which we live, that the three great branches of our government should be kept separate and distinct; but if a Congressional *caucus* be allowed the power of selecting a President, (or, as they say, of recommending one) the Executive, in time, will become the passive agent of Congress, instead of the independent head of a nation of freemen. Whenever one branch of our government, either legislative or executive, is absorbed in the other, it is one step towards *tyranny;* and I hold it our duty to resist the attempt, however cautiously the friends of Mr. Crawford may clothe the *nomination* under the imposing title of a *recommendation!* The power of selecting the President is given to *you*, to the people themselves; and if left untrammeled by the arts and intrigues of aspiring demagogues, their choice will be correct. Out of the five distinguished citizens, who are competitors for the high and important office, the friends of none are clamarous for a caucus, *except the supporters of Mr. Crawford!* The others rest their claims to the elevated appointment, on the eminent and important services which they have rendered to their country; and are anxious that the PEOPLE should be left the liberty of exercising their own opinion, unfettered by dictation, and unaided by the officious interference of their own servants.

North-Carolina, in point of population, is the fourth in the Union; and in the Electoral college, will be entitled to *fifteen* votes. Let us then unite in the support of a ticket to be got up by the **PEOPLE** themselves; a ticket, opposed not only to Mr. Crawford in principle, but to the ticket that was *formed* **FOR** *you, at the city of Raleigh!!*"

*Illinois.*—The State House at Vandalia was destroyed by fire early in December; and all the furniture of the house, and the books and implements of the Receiver of Public Moneys, and of the Masonic Lodge, were lost in the conflagration.

[By an extract of a letter from Vandalia, dated 10th Dec. it appears there had been a disgraceful mob the evening before. A large collection of the very dregs of Society, assembled, and abused the Governor very liberally, for having refused to sign a subscription paper which they had got up, to rebuild the State House. An *effigy* of the Governor was prepared; and about 2 o'clock in the morning, the man of straw was burnt, amidst the groans of the mob, and the cry of "*State House*, or *death!*"]

Richard Allison, Esq. of Iredell county, has been admitted to practise in the Superior Courts, and James M'Leland of the same county, licensed in the County Courts of this State, at the present term of the Supreme Court.

*Curious!!*—It is stated in a letter from Albany, dated the 1st inst, that at an election for Mayor of that city, by the new Board of Aldermen, Judge Spencer was put in nomination against Mr. Dudley, said to be the champion of the *caucus* party. On counting the ballots it appeared that Judge Spencer had a majority of one, when Mr. Dudley, as Chairman, *modestly* voted for himself, thereby making a tie!!

*Naval.*—Commodore Porter's squadron is detained at Norfolk, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, until a court martial shall try Lieutenant B. Kennon, on certain charges which the Commodore has preferred against him.

*N. York Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

The Secretary of War and his lady, with one or two of their friends had a narrow escape last evening. In returning from a large party at Mr. Wirt's, the coachman drove up to the door amidst a crowd of carriages, and just as Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun were upon the point of stepping in, the horses took fright and ran at full speed for about half a mile, when the driver was thrown from his seat, and the carriage dashed to pieces. The horses cleared the wreck, and have not since been heard of. Had the Secretary and his lady been a moment sooner, it is probable both of them would have lost their lives. The coachman was considerably injured, but not dangerously. I saw a carriage on its beam ends, in the Tiber yesterday, with the horses attached to it. Another wreck was found opposite the Department of State, this morning.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 9.

Last night, being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Mrs. Adams gave a splendid ball in honor of the occasion, when, as nearly as we can calculate, from 700 to 1000 persons were present. General Jackson entered the rooms about 8 o'clock, and proceeded with Mrs. Adams through all the *suite* of apartments which were thrown open to the company, to pay his respects, and receive the congratulations of as splendid assemblage of beauty and fashion as we have ever witnessed.

*Republican.*

A letter from Washington, says—"The answer of the Executive to the call of Congress for information in relation to the intentions of the Holy Alliance as to the South American Colonies, will be *in substance*, that the *public safety* will not permit them to give all the information they have. I have no doubt they have *positive* and *important* information, and that what you lately said about a pledge of the British government to resist the Allies is true. That pledge and the origin of it is, probably, what the Executive cannot communicate."

On the 1st of January, Mr. Custis of Arlington, presented to Gen. Jackson the Military Pocket Telescope used by General Washington in the war of the Revolution. Mr. C. had affixed to it a silver plate, with the following inscription:

*Erat, auctoris, est conservatis, Libertatis.*

Mr. C. requested—and the Gen. promised to comply with the request—that as he was childless, he would leave this Telescope, on his decease, as Alexander did his kingdom, "to the most worthy."

## MARKETS.

*Charleston, Jan.* 12.—Upland Cotton is heavy; some fine lots are going off at, and, in some instances, above our highest quotation; but very little is doing in other descriptions, and puschasers are still unwilling to meet the views of the factors. Uplands, 13 to 14.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 9.

*Cottons.*—There has been, for a day or two past, some inquiry after this article, for export. Fair Uplands, of the new crop, are steady at 15 cents; Louisianas, 15 to 17; Tennessee, 13 to 14; and Alabama, 13½ to 16.

Bank notes; North-Carolina State Bank and branches, 3 to 3½; Newbern and Cape Fear, 4 to 4½; South-Carolina, 1 to 1½.

"*Liverpool, Dec.* 5.—Our Cotton market has been in a dull and declining state, throughout the last month.

*Manchester, Dec.* 2.—Referring to my lines of 24th Nov., I have only to say you must not ship any Uplands but at the lowest prices of last season, nor any good clean, sound Sea Islands that shall exceed 11d per lb. laid down in Liverpool.

*Fayetteville Prices, Jan.* 15.

Cotton, 12½ to 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37½ a 40; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 43 to 45; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 22 a 23; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

*Cheraw, Jan.* 9.—COTTON; but a small quantity of this article has been at market during the last week. Inferior to fair 10 to 12 cents; good to prime 12 1-4 to 13 cents. *Intell.*

*General Jackson.*—The House of Representatives of Alabama have passed a resolution, 39 to 18, recommending Gen. *Jackson* to the people, as the successor of Mr. Monroe, in the office of President. The Alabama State Bank bill has passed the Senate, 13 to 6.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 11.

"Gen. Jackson seems to be gaining very much in popularity upon all his acquaintance. Those who expect to meet him with a *sculping knife* in one hand and a *halter* in the other, express much surprise to find a man of great amenity of manners, and very gentlemanly in his deportment. It is said some of his *most bitter* enemies have met him since he arrived, and buried the hatchet, "handle and all."

*Tennessee Brokers* are taxed $5,000 per annum. Any person who makes a *business* of buying and selling money of any description, is considered a broker.

# POSTSCRIPT.

*By Saturday Evening's Mail.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, held a meeting on Saturday evening, the 10th inst. at Harrisburg, when they adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, to elect in the several Senatorial districts, and in the city of Philadelphia, and several counties of the State, a number of delegates equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, to meet at Harrisburg on the *fourth of March next*, to form an electoral ticket, to be supported by the democratic party, at the ensuing election for Electors of President and Vice President, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient and proper on the occasion.

*Resolved*, As it is important that every county in the state should be represented in the proposed convention, that if any district or county shall fail to elect delegates in the manner mentioned in the preceding resolution, it shall be considered as authorizing the Democratic Senators and Representatives from such district or county, to attend and act in said convention.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic papers of the State.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, *Ch'n.*
JAMES TODD, *Sec'y.*

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The New-York Evening Post of the 13th, says—"A letter from Albany assures us that notwithstanding present appearances, the law will pass for taking the appointment of the electors from the legislature, where it ought never to have been placed, and would not but from a temporary necessity, and *restoring it to the people*. This our correspondent writes will be done, in spite of the unexpected opposition of the governor, who is known to have intended as late as the Monday evening before the legislature met, to recommend the passing of the contemplated law, but for reasons best known to himself and a few others, afterwards saw fit to change his mind and take the opposite course. It will, however, pass in the house by a large majority; and eventually in the senate, although, at present, it is believed there is a majority the other way. *Few men are to be found that dare resist the well known wishes of their constituents!*"

## CONGRESS.—*In Senate.*

*Jan.* 14.—Mr. PARROT submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions heretofore granted by law to the widows of persons slain in the private armed vessels of the United States, or who may have died in consequence of any accident or casualty which occurred on board such vessels, during the late war.

*Jan.* 15.—The following petition was presented to-day, and referred:

By Mr. Branch, the petition of John Hogg and others, of Fayetteville, and of J. G. Blount and others, of Washington, N. C. praying of the government indemnity for French depredations, committed between the years 1793 and 1800.

The Senate took up, in Committee of the Whole, the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to discontinue, at his discretion, the transportation of the Mail on any post routes where the nett proceeds of such route shall not exceed——per centum of the expenses thereon.

Mr. Lanman moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

*Jan.* 16.—The following resolution was laid on the table for consideration, by Mr. Eaton:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia inquire if any, and what amendments, alterations and improvements, are necessary in the judicial code of said District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Jan.* 14.—Mr. RANKIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill *to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due by purchasers of public lands, prior to the 1st day of July*, 1820; which was twice read and committed.

*Jan.* 15.—Mr. McDuffie gave notice, that he would to-morrow call up the consideration of the reported amendment of the constitution, respecting the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States.

*Jan.* 16.—Mr. M'Lane from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appropriation towards the extinguishment of the Quapaw title to the lands in the Territory of Arkansas, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Kent called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some time since, for appropriating a sum for education, in the old states, proportioned to that which has been allowed for the same object, in the new states. The House refused to consider the same.

Nicholas Van Dyke, and John M. Clayton, have been elected Senators in Congress, for the state of Delaware.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, Dec. 16th, 1823, *Robert Sloan*, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, aged 62 years. He was one of those who had an active part in the times "that tried men's souls." Let the descendants of such fathers, sacredly maintain and wisely improve the rich legacy which they have bequeathed to them, Sweet be the long slumbers of those who, with their toils, their treasures, and their blood, obtained the Independence of these United States of America.

COMMUNICATED.


## New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with Nathaniel Sutton, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Sutton*; where they are opening a fresh assortment of

*Dry Goods,*
*Cutlery, and*
*Hard-Ware,*

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

*January*, 1824.

## John Murphy,

Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce. 90

THE WELL KNOWN JACK,

## *DOLPHIN*,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at the stable of the subscribers in the town of Concord, N. Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, thro'out the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

*Dolphin* will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

*Concord, Jan.* 23, 1824. 15'02

## Estate of Peter Eddleman, jr.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Eddleman, jr. dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of February; also, those having demands against said estate will please bring them forward, duly authenticated, for payment.

JOHN LINN, *Administrator.*

*Rowan county, Jan.* 20, 1824. 3t92

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

EQUITY office, 22d January, 1824: Samuel Edwards *versus* Meshack Gentry: The defendant in the above case, and those interested, will take notice, that on Monday, the 16th day of February next, at my office, at the court house in Salisbury, I will proceed to take the account submitted to me in said case, relative to the value of the negroes mentioned in the bill; at which time and place they will please to attend.

3t29 GEORGE LOCKE, c. m. e.

## Crockery.
## Bridgewood and Reeve,

LATE of the city of New-York, are now opening and receiving, by late importations from the most approved manufactories in Europe, an entire and very extensive stock of

China, Glass, and Earthen } *WARE;*

which they offer by the original invoice, or repacked, at as low prices as can be purchased in Charleston, or any other city in the United States—country merchants and dealers in the article are respectfully invited to call and inspect for themselves, at their ware-house and rooms, No. 281 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

*Dec.* 29, 1823. ewt90

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Mangleburg to us, we shall sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at the court-house in Salisbury, a tract of LAND, on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining John Waller and others, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less, at a credit of six months.

EZRA ALLEMONG, } *Trustees.*
GEORGE LOCKE, }

*Dec.* 24, 1823. 6t91

## *LIME,*

OF an excellent quality, will be kept for sale constantly, at my kiln, near Rockford, Surry county. My prices are 25 cents per bushel, by the wagon load, and 30 cents per bushel by the smaller quantity.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *jun.*

*Dec.* 26, 1823. 86

## Groceries.
## Bement and Whitney,

*Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C.*

WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar | Pimento |
| Coffee | Ginger |
| Teas | Copperas |
| Rum | Alum |
| Brandy | Glauber Salts |
| Gin | Madder |
| Wines, of all kinds | Powder and Shot |
| Pepper | Lead, &c. &c. |

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for *cash*. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24, 1823. 13'96

## Doct. S. Bosworth,

HAVING made arrangements to remove from Salisbury to Smithfield, requests all those having demands against him to present them for payment, and all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same, on or before the first of February.

N. B. The doctor has a large and general assortment of medicines and shop furniture, the whole, or a part of which he would dispose of, on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire at his office.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 13, 1824. 89

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to *Erwin, Sudderth & Co.* either by note of hand or book account, will call on John Sudderth, or A. H. Erwin, in Morganton, and make payment by the March Court, or they may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

The subscribers will sell their remaining stock of *Goods*, now on hands, at a reduced price, for cash. ERWIN, SUDDERTH & CO.

*Morganton, Jan.* 10, 1824. tgi3wt91

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Tailoring Business*, in the best fashionable manner, in all its branches in that line. Those who wish to give him a call, will please to call at Mr. James H. Clark's, Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. t91 TOBIAS FRALEY.


## BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT concerning discriminating duties of Tonnage and Imposts.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, during the continuance of this act, and under the limitations hereinafter mentioned, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby suspended, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to subjects or citizens of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; of Prussia; of the Imperial Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen; of the Dukedom of Oldenburg; of the Kidgdom of Norway; of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and of the Empire of Russia.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and in vessels of the U. States, be, and the same is hereby suspended, so far as the same respects the produce or manufacture of the territories in Europe, of any of the above mentioned nations, or such produce and manufactures as can only be, or most usually are, first shipped from a port or place in the said Territories in Europe, or either of them, respectively, the same being imported in vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively, the vessels of each nation importing its own produce and manufactures as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the suspension of the discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, in the two preceding sections of this act prescribed, shall continue, in behalf of each of the above mentioned nations, on condition that, and so long as the vessels of the United States, and truly and wholly belonging to the citizens thereof, and all goods and merchandise, of the produce and manufacture of the United States, laden therein, and imported into any of the ports of the said nations in Europe, respectively, shall be exempted from all and every discriminating duty of impost or tonnage, direct or indirect, whatsoever, other or higher than is levied upon the vessels and merchandise therein imported, belonging to the subjects or citizens of each of the said nations, respectively. But if, in any of the territories in Europe, of either of the said nations, any such discriminating duty shall, at any time, be imposed or levied on vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or on the merchandise imported as aforesaid in them, then, and from that time, the said suspension herein prescribed shall cease and determine, so far as respects the vessels, and merchandise imported into the United States in them, of such nations; and all the provisions of the act imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, shall revive and be in full force, with regard to the said nations.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied within the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon merchandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported in the same, the President is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, within the United States, are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the merchandise of its produce or manufacture, imported into the United States in the same: the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels, belonging to the citizens of the United States, and merchandise as aforesaid, thereon laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

*Washington, Jan.* 7, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the oath prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," passed on the sixth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred, may be, in all cases, administered to the person entitled to take the same, either by any Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, or by the District Judge for the District within which such person may be, or by any person or persons commissioned by any Judge of the Supreme Court, or the said District Judge, for that purpose.

Approved: *Washington, Jan.* 7, 1824.

## THE MUSE.

POETS.

Poets of old, when love inspired,
Warm, naked Nature drew;
They saw her glowing charms—were fired,
And sang of all they knew.

Not so their sons—a modest band!
Each, strong in virtue, draws
A lucid veil, with decent hand,
And paints her through the gauze.

[*Lit. Gaz.*

*Epigram on a Pale Faced Lady:*

Why is it, that on Emma's cheek
The lilly blooms, and not the rose?
Because the rose has gone to seek
A place upon "her husband's nose."

PITTHIAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALMANAC OF LIFE.

The progressive stage of man's existence, bears a striking analogy to the vicissitudes of the seasons, comprising in each succeeding month the period of seven years; a calculation which suppositiously extends the duration of life to the advanced age of eighty-four, beyond which all must be a dreary blank, neither profitable to ourselves, nor desirable to others.

*January.*—INFANCY.—This month, which commences our year, may justly be compared with the infant state of men, whose faculties are yet in embryo. The sunshine of joy irradiates but transiently; it illumes his early days with glances of pleasure unsubstantial and evanescent; a tedious night of helplessness and ignorance effaces the impressions made during the day. Artificial warmth, invigorating food, and refreshing sleep, are all that he requires or finds solace in.

*February.*—From 7 to 14.—The bud of intellect now expands to imbibe the genial rays of instruction, which the all-cheering luminary of Spring nourishes into blooms of early promise. All is gaity and pleasure; nature appears decked in vivid delightful colors, variegated, fresh, and blooming; no gloom darkens the surrounding atmosphere; every thing presses on the senses with the charm of novelty; all is gaiety, undisturbed and enchanting.

*March.*—14 to 21.—This month is generally ushered in with boisterous winds and nipping frosts. The helpless mariner beholds his vessel wrecked upon the very rocks which bind his much-loved home. Vegetation perishes through severe and untimely frosts; and deluging rains, descending with impetuous force, crush the springing blade, and despoil the beauty of the gay parterre. Even thus do the rude passions of man's soul break forth with resistless force at this unsettled period of existence, wrecking the fragile bark of youth. The tide of dissipation sweeps away the principles of virtue, which have not had time to take root, and every noble energy is blighted by the destructive influence of bad example.

*April.*—21 to 28.—Sunshine and showers now prevail alternately: the fruits of a good education appear emerging from the beauteous blossom; but as yet they are crude and imperfect. Nature appears in her most lovely garb; a few passing clouds may obscure the horizon, but they soon discharge themselves and pass away. So do the temporary sorrows of youth disappear, leaving no painful recollections on the mind; like the refreshing rain which falls upon the earth, reviving drooping nature, so do the trivial disappointments of this early state serve but to render hope's perspective more alarming.

*May*—28 to 35.—The face of nature now wears a fresher bloom; the gardens are luxuriantly filled with flowers, the trees are covered with foliage, and the swelling corn begins to fill the ear. So is the body of man ripened to perfection, the morals are formed, and the strongest energies of the mind disclose themselves. He indulges in luxurious pleasures, and contributes to the gratification of others by the exertion of his useful and agreeable qualities.

*June.*—35 to 42.—The summer is now before us; we begin to gather the fruits; and already some of the spring flowers fade and droop. Dense clouds obscure the sun, even at noon-day: vivid lightnings shoot athwart the sky; and thunder, in an unexpected moment, bursts over our heads. Thus does man already prepare to gather the fruits of his good works, or begin to dread the punishment of his transgression. The simple hopes and pleasures of youth fade and wither in remembrance; they obscure his reason, blight his virtues, and the misfortunes they occasion burst unexpectedly upon him, astonishing and appalling him even in the moment of pleasure and exultation. He perceives that the day of licentious enjoyment is short; that a long winter of remorse may succeed; and happy is it for him if he profit by the hint which the season itself affords.

*July.*—42 to 49.—The bright days of summer are now passing away with swiftness, unnoticed. The tempting fruits have been plucked from the trees, leaving them bare and unsightly; others of later growth now bend beneath the luscious burthen. The hay has been got in, the corn is ripe for the sickle, and the after-crop of grass begins to shoot from the earth. It is now that man is drawing towards the harvest of his happiness. Most of the pleasures which he once pursued with avidity, have lost their zest. Those who have too early wasted their talents remain neglected as an useless encumbrance on the face of the earth, while those who have preserved their morals uncorrupted, and suffered their judgments to be matured by experience, and sought after as precious fruits, are justly appreciated for their superior excellence. At this period also, man beholds a new generation rising to perpetuate its virtues; his tender offspring calls for all his cares and attention; he looks anxiously forward to the period of its growth and improvement, in the fond hope that it will not only gladden his own heart, but contribute to the general benefit of society.

*August.*—49 to 56.—The yellow tints of autumn now begin to check our exultation, and remind us that earthly bliss is not permanent; and as the aspect of nature undergoes a gradual change, so does the face of man. His cheeks begin to furrow, his locks turn gray, and the bloom of healthful vigour fades from his cheeks. Pleasure fatigues his relaxed frame, and exertion weakens his intellectual powers, which have now passed the period of improvement. The winter of age seems advancing with hasty strides—more hasty than welcome. He looks back with regret to the hours of spring and summer, when all was gaiety and mirth. They seem to have receded with equal rapidity, and the present hour too is wasted in unprofitable retrospection and dissatisfied anticipation.

*September.*—56 to 63.—This is the period of rest and recreation, feasting and revelry, when the season of labour is over. The harvest is got in, and the days are considerably shortened. Man now begins to seek refuge from oppressive cares and gloomy apprehensions, in convival hilarity and unlimited indulgence at the social board. He has gathered his harvest of knowledge, his toil is at an end, and he proudly exults in his vast acquisition, without reflecting how soon he may be called upon to render up a just account, and see his boasted stores transferred to others.

*October.*—63 to 70.—The fields now appear dreary—the hedges bare—no melody fills the grove, but rude howling winds sweep the earth, and scatter the straggling leaves in every direction. Thus also is man by this time stripped of his external graces; he becomes morose and sullen; his appearance no longer diffuses cheerfulness; he neither pleases nor is pleased. The storms of calamity break out over his devoted head, scattering his dearest connexions; friend after friend drops off, and is swept away—he remains disconsolate and cheerless.

*November.*—70 to 77.—Gloom and desolation now extend their depressing influence—every vestige of cultivation is buried beneath the deep encrusting snow—the meandering stream is bound in icy fetters, and heavy fog obscures the face of heaven; wrapping all in impenetrable darkness; even thus are the faculties of man beclouded at this advanced period. The hoary frost of age settles on his head—the warm current of life freezes in his veins; his senses become torpid. No ray of intelligence illumes the gloom which surrounds him—no genial warmth reanimates his palsied frame.

*December.*—77 to 84.—Behold now the life of man, with the season, drawing to a close. No material change has taken place in the aspect of things, yet even this dreaded epoch is more tolerable than the preceding, for the pains and privations of mortality seem near their termination. A fresh spring will appear, and vegetation flourish anew; and why should not the just man rejoice that his earthly course is also run, and that he is about to rest from all his labors?

MORAL DUTIES.

It is painful to us all, we know, to lie down at night, and think the duties of the day have not been done. It is more painful to close the year, and to think that it has been wasted in idleness and folly. But what, alas! must be the feelings of those who lie down at last upon the bed of death, and look back upon their past lives with no remembrance of goodness: who can recall only riches wasted and power abused and talents misemployed—and see the grave opening to receive them, upon which no tear will be shed, and no memorial of virtue raised.

*Addison.*

Since the first of January, 1823, the naval service of the United States has lost, by death, the following number of officers: 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, 2 pursers, 3 chaplains, 17 midshipmen, 3 sailing-masters, 1 boatswain, 2 gunners; 1 captain of marines, 3 lieutenants of marines, 1 carpenter, 1 sail-maker: total, 46.

*Chas. Courier.*

SAPIENT CASUISTRY.

A female slave condemned to death in Virginia, died after sentence; but previous to execution, and in the mean time, was delivered of a child. The Governor gravely submits to the Legislature, whether, under these circumstances, the child be not the property of the State. When this novel query shall be answered by the Committee of the Virginia Legislature, it shall be communicated to our readers. If the sentence of death was destructive of the mother, it would scarcely seem to operate as preserving the child's life. According to the maxim of the civil law, it might perhaps admit a doubt, whether the child should not die as well as the mother; since, "*partus sequitur ventrem.*" *ib.*

COLD COUNTRY.

In the adventures of some Russian explorers of high Northern regions, we find the following curious statements:

"It was now," says the narrator, "almost impossible to fell timber, which was as hard as the hatchet itself except it was perfectly dry; and in the greatest severity, the hatchet, on striking the wood, broke in pieces like glass. Indeed it was impossible to work in the open air, which compelled us to make many holidays, much against our inclination. The effects of the cold are wonderful. Upon coming out of warm rooms, it is absolutely necessary to breathe through a handkerchief; you find yourself immediately surrounded by an atmosphere, arising from the breath and the heat of your body, which incloses you in a mist, and consists of small nodules of hoar ice.

"Breathing causes a noise like tearing of coarse paper, or the breaking of thin twigs, and the expired breath is immediately condensed in the fine substance mentioned above. The northern Lights are constant, and very brilliant; they seem close to you, and sometimes *hear them shoot along:* they assume an amazing diversity of shapes; and the Tungoose consider them as spirits at variance, fighting in the air."

FROM THE ERIE (PA.) PAPER.

*A Curiosity*.....For four or five months past, a constant noise from rats was heard from a particular spot under the floor of Mr. S. Hay's shop in this borough. One day last week, the boys took up the floor, in order to destroy their nest, where they found four rats, about half grown, firmly held together by their tails, which kept them from moving, as they could not all agree upon going one course. Their tails were so completely knotted together, close up to their rumps, that one of them could not escape from the others without losing his tail; which it appeared, on examination, one had done, as there were five tails and but four rats.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much elder than herself, observed to him, the only objection which she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood; to which he made the following ingenious and delicate complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled." *Eccl.* xxxiii.

MAXIMS.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as getting. The mines of South America could not make her rich, whose out-goes are more than her incomes.

It often costs more to maintain one vice, than to bring up two children.

If goods are sold ever so cheap, and you do not need them, they are too dear for you to purchase; for if you buy what you do not need, you soon may have need to sell your necessaries.

*Translated for the Charleston Courier, from the French.*

THE DOG OF THE DESERT.

In the unhappy and too memorable winter of 1790, when the corn, the vine, and the olive, were destroyed by severe cold in France, the wolves made dreadful ravages in the fields, and rushed with ferocity even upon man. One of these ravenous beasts, after having broken the window, entered a cottage in the Forest of Orte, near Angouleme. Two children, one six and the other eight years of age, were reposing on the bed, in the absence of their mother, who had gone in search of wood to kindle a fire. Meeting with no resistance, the wolf leaped upon the bed, and sought to destroy his delicate prey; seized with a sudden fright, the two little boys crept under the covering, and held it closely without drawing a breath—so near was the flesh which had enticed him, that not being able to attain it instantly, the murderous animal became more furious, and began to destroy the covering with his teeth. Trifling as was this obstacle, it nevertheless preserved the lives of these innocent children. A large and faithful dog, who had followed their mother, returned in time to deliver them; he had scented the track of the wolf at more than a hundred yards from the house, whither the mother was returning slowly, loaded with faggots: he ran with the quickness of the stag; he entered like a lion, and falling upon the animal, who had endeavored to secrete himself in an obscure corner, he seized the base wretch by the throat, and dragging him to the door, strangled him instantly. The alarm of the mother on her return, was indescribable. She beheld the wolf stretched upon the earth, the dog covered with blood, her bed in confusion, her children gone. Observing the distress of his mistress, the dog ran towards her with the most energetic solicitude, then returning to the bed, he thrust his head repeatedly under the covering, and by the most expressive signs endeavored to intimate to her, that she would find there, that which she held most dear. The mother approached, and extending her trembling hand, discovered that her children were there, although deprived of motion; she hastened to restore them—there was yet time; a moment's delay would have rendered the attempt useless. When they had recovered their senses, they plainly recounted the danger to which they had been exposed, the manner in which the wolf had entered, and their wonderful preservation. The faithful animal, pleased in having saved the lives of these little innocents, by his eager caresses gave ample testimony that his joy was fully equal to that of his mistress.

A doctor was asked, whether his patient's fever had gone off? "I believe it has," answered he: "*but the patient went off first.*"

A person asked Zeno the philosopher, if wise men ever fell in love. His answer was, "If *wise* men do not fall in love, *beautiful* women must be very unfortunate."

In a debate in the Legislature of Vermont, on a law against horse-racing, Mr. Pierpont justly remarked—"that the pretence for horse-racing was a specious one, that of improving the breed of horses—but he believed that the practice degraded the *breed of men* more than it improved that of *horses.*"

The Messrs. Schuylers, of Troy, have in their possession a Pig, of the grass breed, three years old, which weighs *twelve hundred and thirty-two pounds!* He measures nine feet in length, two feet five inches across the back, and round the girth seven feet two inches! If not sold this winter, this *pig* will be sent to New-York in the spring. *New-York Pat.*

The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States on the 5th inst. declared a dividend of *two and a half per cent.* on the capital stock for the last six months—*Baltimore Patriot.*


## Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. *Notice* is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit. 9t92 A. NESBITT,

*Nov. 25, 1823.* *Agent, for H. Jennings.*

## State of North-Carolina,

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Bourne *vs.* Richard A. M'Ree: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

*Price adv.* $2. it93

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, *vs.* Seymor Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, replevy or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

*Price adv.* $2. it93

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper *vs.* Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAW'N. HENDERSON.

Price adv. $4 3mt91

## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT M'COMB, executor of Mary M'Comb, *vs.* Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wylie Rea and Margaret his wife, Andrew M'Lerran and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

By order of court.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. $2. i94

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Bevings, *vs.* Simeon Bevings; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt91p LAW'N. HENDERSON.

## State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1828: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Percy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*

*Oct. 28, 1828.* (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m99